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The Chicago Tribune.

Largest Morning Circulation West of New York.

VOLUME XLVII. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WRECK OF THE VERNON.

STATEMENTS ABOUT THE CAPTAIN'S BAD HABITS.

A Number of People Say that He Was Almost Constantly Drunk—How the Men Talked in Him—What Amy Chamberlain Thinks of the Boat Going Into Evanston on the Vernon—The Only Time She Was a Good Word to Say for Capt. Dix in the Case Against Him Made.

Edgar A. Hall, brother of the second engineer of the Vernon, stated yesterday that he had been his brother's guest in Chicago for half a dozen days. Thirty months of the Vernon, Hall, an athlete of national reputation, was one of the passengers. Mr. Hall was formerly connected with the Northern Michigan Line, and was clerk of the propeller Chamberlain, which made a short time before she was burned, while he resigned to accept a position as bookkeeper with Hamilton Bros. To a Tribune reporter, Mr. Hall said that it might be well enough to say that it ought to have been well known to the other officers of the line that Capt. Dix was a hard drinker, and that he had often left port while drunk. Mr. Hall gave the name of a prominent steamboat merchant who recently made a trip on the Vernon, who had told him that Capt. Dix was drunk during the entire time he remained on the boat. The brother of Mrs. H. H. Van Schaick called at THE TRIBUNE office last night and said that he never arrived in Chicago on the Vernon that he personally, by Miss Addie Mickey of Wyandotte, O. T. The steamer was three days longer than usual making the trip from Cleveland and both ladies and the Captain was drunk all the time. Capt. Dix, the only survivor of the disaster, when asked if he ever saw Capt. Terry drunk, replied: "The Captain was drunk most of the time, and he was very drunk when we left Cleveland, but was very sober when we left Chicago last week. While he was coming through the straits he spread word out to his father to, you Quebec boats, and take care of this boat and the people." The Captain will die, to go to bed. I was in the cabin at the time and heard every word that was said. For that night, which was the night that the steamer was lost, the Captain was so drunk as I ever saw him, and he kept taking a drink every little while from a bottle that he carried in his coat pocket. I guess that is why the first mate could not dock all of the time. He knew that the Captain was so drunk that he didn't hardly know what he was about, and was practically afraid the Captain would do something foolish. If the Captain had been sober I don't believe the vessel would have been lost, for any other man would have turned back when he saw how badly she was going in the fog bank."

The statement should both of a passenger steamer would hardly have to use such language in the manner in that Dix's associates in Capt. Hopkins, but the latter was not an ordinary steamer master. Up to a short time ago he was in command of the passenger steamer Lake Shore, which was built for the purpose of [illegible] to the Lake Shore Limited. Capt. Hopkins was a favorite with the officers of the road, and was considered a very careful navigator. Capt. Dix, on the other hand, was not a favorite with the officers of the road, and was considered a reckless navigator. Capt. Hopkins was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Capt. Dix was not. Capt. Hopkins was a member of the Lake Shore Yacht Club, and Capt. Dix was not. Capt. Hopkins was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and Capt. Dix was not. Capt. Hopkins was a member of the Union League Club, and Capt. Dix was not. Capt. Hopkins was a member of the Chicago Club, and Capt. Dix was not. Capt. Hopkins was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association

THE CROWS IN WAR-PAINT

BOSS ANNEXATIONISTS.

WHO FAVORED EXTINGUISHING AND DOING TO COME IN.

Now They Are Trying to Extend the Movement to Chicago's Big Southern Suburb—That Anti-Annexation Meeting in Austin Hall—An Address to the Voters of Kensington, Riverdale, and Hyde Park—An Enthusiastic Meeting in South Chicago Last Night.

The Hyde Park annexationists are doing their work thoroughly and systematically, and good, hard work at that. When they want it to not simply to talk theories and to argue in favorable terminology, but to meet opposition and then proceed to future plans. This has been the rule since the beginning, and as a result of the very effective efforts put forth there seems to be little doubt that nearly the whole of Hyde Park will soon become a part of Chicago. The active workers in the annexation movement will not relax their efforts until the consummation of the desired end is reached. There will be 60 days in which to register, and if the experiences of the past campaign are realized there will be 60 days of hard work for annexationists. Even the figures the enemy for encouragement. Even the figures that show a majority up to 1,000, but for all that annexation workers will keep at the battle, and will leave no stone unturned, no effort undone, to push the majority up even higher than the last figure.

There was an evening of the General Annexation Committee yesterday—the members were not at work—but the Executive Committee was in session for a short time in the morning, receiving reports of the different meetings held in Hyde Park tomorrow night, and attending to other detail work. It was announced to the meeting in the Executive Committee room of Lawyers' Bureau, 115 Dearborn street, tomorrow night, and to which the Executive are particularly requested to be present, as it will be one of the most enthusiastic put held in the interests of annexation. Messrs. L. D. Condon, C. E. Hurd, Dr. Joseph H. Hawley, and W. W. Kimball were the members of the Executive Committee at the meeting. The Executive committee reported the Republican rooms, and that there would be ample room to accommodate the Republicans, a campaign committee was appointed for each of the wards in the district.

It was announced that the anti-annexation meeting in Austin Hall the gathering was a weak one. It was one of the astonishing by-products of the campaign that the village officers, supervisors, or employés of the village of Austin were not present. The speakers all declared that they were opposed to annexation, and that twenty-five years ago were advocates of it. Some of them were "born left behind in the progress of the times." The anti-annexation meeting was a failure, and the only hope for South Chicago's future now is annexation.

Charles Cochrane also took up the Colonial cause yesterday. He thought it was the object to "keep the wheels of industry moving," and that the people in South Chicago were entirely opposed to annexation. He thought that the people of Austin and the other villages to the South, Chicago if it was made a part of the great city.

T. Lawrence and the Republican party backed the movement, the Democratic party backed the movement, the Labor party backed the movement, Henry Ives Cobb backed it and was sure to have it, it was bound to carry by reason of the strength of the "solid block" of Democratic votes in the ward, and the Republicans, to a man, strongly favored the movement. Every body seemed to favor it, in fact, except the people who lived in the territory to be annexed. Mr. Cochrane said that he was opposed to annexation, and he thought that the people would vote by an overwhelming majority against it. He thought that the Colonial Hotel, being on the line between the city and the suburbs, would be greatly benefited by the annexation movement, and he was in favor of it. Mr. Cochrane, however, was not in favor of annexation, and he thought that the people who lived in the territory to be annexed would vote by an overwhelming majority against it. He thought that the Colonial Hotel, being on the line between the city and the suburbs, would be greatly benefited by the annexation movement, and he was in favor of it. Mr. Cochrane, however, was not in favor of annexation, and he thought that the people who lived in the territory to be annexed would vote by an overwhelming majority against it. He thought that the Colonial Hotel, being on the line between the city and the suburbs, would be greatly benefited by the annexation movement, and he was in favor of it.

Two county meetings in Lake view.

The annexationists of Lake View will hold two meetings with a rally on Saturday's Hall, on the corner of Belmont and Lincoln avenues, Saturday evening, and the indications are that the Auditorium will be very large. The interest in the subject has been stimulated by getting out in the great number of circulars, and the meeting will be addressed by Republican orators. The work in behalf of annexation has been going on quietly and unostentatiously, and the committee having it in charge feels very much encouraged. The opposition has not been idle, and has resorted to every scheme and subterfuge imaginable to head off the movement, and the circulars presented by the anti-annexationists are the most ridiculous ever issued. Lake View can and will have an independent city government if the people will only vote for it, and the annexation movement is the first step in that direction.

Mr. Carl Wolfsohn gave a concert at Steinway Hall last evening for the purpose of introducing to the Chicago public Mr. Ludwig Wagner, the young pianist whom Mr. Wolfsohn brought from his home in Vienna. This program, which was of course, chosen especially with a view to displaying the young artist's abilities, and included Liszt's sonata in F major for violin and piano, Brandt's grand concerto, Beethoven's F major Romance, and Wagner's magnificent Polonaise. The virtuoso displayed in the opening movement of the sonata some signs of a very nervous temperament, which by degrees wore away as he became more accustomed to his surroundings. The more delicate phrases of the work were given with an exquisite beauty and purity of tone, while in the more brilliant passages the player was not always so satisfactory. The same may be said with the concerto, especially in the last movement, where the youngster is entirely too young yet and ambitious to use the composer's concerto. The Beethoven Romance was played with appreciation and delicacy, and the Polonaise brought the applause of a crowded house. Mr. Wagner proved himself an artist of natural endowments and great promise for the future. His intonation was almost always remarkable, though a certain hesitancy in the matter of the majority of attacks was noticeable. His art is such, however, as could not have been developed in this country, and we must look to Vienna for the credit of his training. He was assisted by Mr. Wolfsohn, who played the violin part in the sonata and Polonaise, and by Mr. Bernhard Listemann, who played the violin part in the concerto. Mr. Wolfsohn's own playing was of a quiet, refined character, and he was heard to especial advantage in the Romance. Mr. Listemann's playing was of the same character as that of Mr. Wolfsohn, and he was heard to especial advantage in the Romance. Mr. Listemann's playing was of the same character as that of Mr. Wolfsohn, and he was heard to especial advantage in the Romance.

The Chicago Chamber Music Society gave the first concert of its series for the present season at the Hubbard Street Theatre yesterday afternoon. The program was perhaps a little long, comprising about two hours, but it was full of interesting numbers, and was rendered with much spirit and delightful accuracy. Miss Tapper and Messrs. Schmidt and Hoffmann, in full, if not in the highest degree, satisfactory. The Chicago Chamber Music Society has been established for the purpose of giving the members of the orchestra an opportunity to play the best chamber music, and also to give the public an opportunity to hear it. The concerts are given at the Hubbard Street Theatre, and the admission is by subscription. The next concert will be given on the afternoon of Nov. 20.

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IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

ALMOST ARMY OPERATIONS IN WALL STREET.

The Use to Which Notes by the Burlington Likely to Affect Prices—Younger Brothers Expect Peace—Subscription Book Thought to Have Killed Stock—Superintendent of the Columbian a Supreme Success—Mrs. Potter and Her Manager—Other Eastern Items.

New York, Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The rise set in a sensation that Wall street got today was in way of a report that, though the Atchison Company had been able to market bills or note securities, the paper issued [illegible] was being offered in the market here, without finding buyers, at a discount rate of 2 per cent, plus 2 underwriting commission. Brokers A. Sears and Tod Jones are busy again. These gleaming Chicago gentlemen tell their friends confidentially that the recent reports that they were bull operators were all erroneous, and there are intimations that one of the gentlemen has got into a personal relations with one of the partners, who "did his work nobly." Dear Jay Gould is putting a million or more into a coal project. The price of coals in the New Exchange isn't exactly on the boom. There are some writers that "boom just now," [illegible] who has been employed as a "coal dealer" for years pooled his coal for years [illegible] saying to his friends: "The coal is here, a man can't make a living here in Wall street any more." The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy's new coal tariff will be brought out in a few days and will make sweeping reductions in rates. That such a tariff was in preparation has been denied by some of Chicago's prominent roads, but they have been obliged to acknowledge it since the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy's circulars were sent out.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED AT THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

Money was in good demand, though the market was somewhat easier. Sterling was unchanged. Investment securities continued dull. The New York stock market was fairly active and steady.—The Chicago produce markets were less active and generally dull and lifeless, when the earnest need of a full crop of wheat at the extreme Export limits to which we must go in New York is 1,500 miles away from the possibilities of business, be compared with Wednesday's quotations, corn a shade lower, oats 1c lower, barley stronger, and flaxseed 1c to 2c lower.

The region between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River is now in the stage saying that last three months it has been more than in the corresponding time last year. People in the west-ends say this is a millionaire "declaration" of faith by their owners, following the example set here by the Eastern States and California. They say it is the result of a conviction that the business is not likely to stay in the future, and their reasons for this are found in the imperfection of the present wool tariff and the uncertainties of future legislation on the subject. But it is doubtful if they would accept their capital in anything that would pay better. Wool has sold at rather low prices for a few years, but as here other products of the farm and range, not most of them appear to have declined even more than wool. Profits in the business have undoubtedly been reduced from the 50 per cent per annum which obtained as many men to suffer the idea that they, too, must be prevented in the crossing of such a profit for many years to the future. But it is the opinion of not a few intelligent men that the (relatively) moderate check is still paying well, and that the fact of an unusually large number of sheep being on the market does not prove to the contrary. Whether this be so or not, there is little reason to expect "relief" by Congressional legislation, and the businessmen of the country may as well make up their minds to bear the situation, such as the reasons of grass and high taxes have forced to do. They may expect to receive low prices for their goods in the future, but have the consolation of knowing that the money obtained therefor will go much further in buying power and that they can readily get along more comfortably with less money. The day of high prices for products has passed by, never more to return, unless in the event of disaster far more widespread than any we are justified in anticipating for years to come.

THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Immediately one of the strongest causes now operating on the public mind to the detriment of the community is the excitement and alarm, not influencing many people to regard with favor a consideration of measures as an act of mercy to some or all of them, grows out of the actual conviction that the Republican Government under Cleveland, as true to a considerate nature accepts as possible during the incident stages of the Democratic conspiracy for the protection of wrong-doers and organizers now for Democracy. This does not logically relieve the Americans from their responsibility as voters and citizens of the laws of the State, but it makes a mitigating circumstance that calls for more or less leniency of voting.

People are praising the question to their own minds satisfactorily in the way: If the Cleveland Democratic Administration had not entered and protected the Anarchists and such an execrable political partnership with them; if it had not permitted them to enter every and march under the red flag, to the terrible society, to threaten it with violence, and to defy the law; if it had not allowed these leaders, among whom Most is four sure to get anything done, to barricade themselves in the police parties Pinkerton and other days with the red flag flying over them, attracting further resistance and using the mail to induce and concentrate; if a few days previous to the horrendous outbreak the City Administration had not tolerated a procession of 5,000 Anarchists, carrying red flags, black and banners with mottoes of the most seditious character, to parade through our streets under the protection of a platoon of police marching at their head, and to act in a word such as to encourage desperate lawless resistance to law, and if there had not been scores of anarchists on the payrolls of the City Hall, openly doing the work of Anarchists—if all this had not been permitted the people from fear for further bloodshed would not have tempered. They might feel it was an intolerable wrong of this Democratic Government that the Anarchists are serious enemies; they might and feel a right to do what they please, to threaten as they choose, saying it free speech, and to see that the law would not interfere with them, and but for this necessity they could have thought they had the right to resist the laws and overturn society in the interest of their destruction of State privilege. Many people are astounded that the Hall it not been for the infamous thing to be looked to them by the late City Administration. And they would never have given so far as to precipitate, destroy, and throw away, but the baneful moments would not have entered.

There is no question that the feeling being shown in the community, and that is one of the principal reasons which encourage to lawless leniency of sentiment. Many persons are signing petitions who would strong action if the prisoners had not been allowed to go so far steps and express their sympathy for political designs, who were prepared to give the case of their existence a most prompt execution. The fact that the Democratic Administration has not only failed to punish the Anarchists, but has actually encouraged them by its favors, is the principal reason why the people have not risen in their might and put down the Anarchists with a strong hand.

While all this is an justification of the Democratic murderous conspiracy, in the minds of many persons it is a circumstance which extenuates active progress and makes their silence seem less criminal and the belief.

THE ASSESSORS APPEARS IN THEIR DUTY.

In the letters of the Assessor sent to the appeals and petitions of their friends, he will be in many notable statements, there crops out a disposition to compare the assessment made by John Brown, the landlord's friend, who lately doled the taxes here of Virginia, suffered death on the gallows for trying to free slaves, and has since been canonized as a martyr in the cause of human liberty. The assessor particularly, it is said, went about examining the supreme law of the land as "a bogus with hell and a covenant with death," and Brown carried his resistance to the point of bearing on to the execution, and taking leave his life in the effort to break the shackles of slavery, but was, nevertheless, a hero and a martyr.

Crediting the American nation with a disposition that the Republic whose most sentiments the condition of the accident "sage saving," it is asked what difference is there between their case, and that of Clayton Brown? Plaintiff made this comparison to its crime to the Governor, and it has been referred to commissioners to Tax Counsel from persons not in sympathy with the Assessors. Brown-ism is a doctrine of many tenets of a few communists. The two cases are wholly unlike.

John Brown stalked the land here of Virginia, but did so because no other course seemed to offer a possible chance to secure the liberation of the slaves. The Southern men deprived of the right to control their own property, or to control or protect their own families. They were deprived even of the right to depart and improve their condition by going elsewhere. If they attempted to do so they were racked links with treachery, enforced, and returned to bondage. By majority, however great, has the right to establish such a system of oppression. When a State oppresses human beings of their natural, inalienable, personal rights, and does those from the privilege of protecting their children or of acquiring and owning property under existent Government, the right of revolution is in full force, and arrest or redress, as in the case of John Brown, heroic, patriotic, and laudable.

If, then, at the time of the important measures of the police officers there had existed in this State a minority even proved down by the oppressive laws of the majority, deprived of the just rights of human beings, prevented from enjoying the fruits of their own labor or of owning property, and denied the privilege of voting for their own views and choice, or of shaking the dust of Illinois from their feet and seeking elsewhere the freedom so tantalizingly denied here, there might be some comparison between the Assessors and old John Brown. In fact, however, the Assessors were as free to go as they had been to come. They had the freedom at any time to exercise their rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in the protection of any other State or country. No one stood to prevent their departure, no interference would be employed to track them down and bring them back, and no prosecution would be instituted against them or compel them to live under an abhorrent Government. If any other country offered more protection or more congenial liberties they could seek it without interruption or molestation. All that was asked was, that while they lived here they would abide by the laws enacted by the majority, even if those laws distasteful they could do peaceably whenever they pleased.

What possible parallel is there between such a state of society and that which exposes abhorrent Southern slavery? What analogy between the act of John Brown, the Liberator, and the hand-kissing of the Anarchists? None whatever.

In regard to any comments, provocation, or moral justification of the act performed the Anarchist promote a wide contrast to John Brown. Scarcity of reliance are the only proposed. Presumably the Anarchists came to this country from old despotic Europe because it offered greater advantages than any other—better employment, higher wages, more plentiful food, and greater facilities for acquiring property—and they began at once to partake of the benefactions and enjoy the opportunities of a land where conditions are generally different and the great mass of the population neither poor nor rich, but every man free and equal before the law. Out of 62,000,000 [illegible] belong to the class owning from $1,000 to $10,000 worth of property—a class to which many of young men, not yet fully established in business, of impecunious foreigners who have enough in the country to accumulate possessions, of enterprised starts and put themselves, and of millions people whose poverty can be traced also time to time to idleness, improvidence, and intemperance. With a comparatively small number of very rich people and a few millions of hopelessly poor, the great bulk of the population of the United States is composed of men of moderate means, whose holdings have been acquired by the practice of industry, thrift, and temperance.

No country in the world can there a spectacle of comfort so generally diffused the light the community; and yet the Anarchists, infatuated by the idea of securing food, clothing, and lodging for life for the hopelessly impecunious, proceed to destroy the civilization which has caused so many to the minimum and most equitable and privileges to a high degree. And what do they offer in the stead? What is their substitute system of society? What a their panacea to cure the evils and ills of the existing state of things? What is their program for the betterment of the condition of society as a whole? They propose not the French Communism which would seize the property of the rich and divide it among the poor, or that recognizes the right of private ownership, but a scheme of State Socialism which would deny a private right to the ownership of any property, and make the State the landlord, the employer, and the spokesman for all. There exists to that private ownership of property is public robbery. Their scheme is not to lift up the impecunious class and endow them with the possession of rich and property, but to drag down all classes to the level of the destitute and propertyless. Nobody is to own anything in the new system. All classes are to be alike destitute of property. The eight millions of landed holders in the United States are no longer to own their own houses, lots, and farms. The "State," which means the officeholders, who would administer public affairs, would own everything, and the proposition—the proposition—would become their wish. How much more such a system resembles what John Brown fought and died for!

The Anarchists would work out an even more repulsive feature progress or the betterment of the condition of the unfortunate. They would not only deprive a man of his property, but of the right to acquire, and, such as happens, they would deny help a class to public charge, who could not be

[illegible]

It will be seen from the above that of the [illegible] against the [illegible] of the Democratic Administration of Cleveland, [illegible] the Democratic Administration of Cleveland, [illegible] the Democratic Administration of Cleveland, [illegible]

HIS DEATH IS DREADED.

"SILVER-DOLLAR" BLAND.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER. State and Madison-sts.

Great Remnant Sale

Today, Friday, Nov. 6th. In Twenty-Four Different Stores.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER. State and Madison-sts.

Official Advertisement.

Dress Goods One-third Price.	Plushes - - Half Price.
Black Goods - Half Price.	Ribbons - One-fourth Price.
Linens - One-third Price.	Embroideries One-third Price.
Flannels - - Half Price.	Winter Underwear Half Price.
Blankets - - Half Price.	Winter Hosiery - Half Price
Domestics - Half Price.	Swiss Vests - Half Price.

111th FRIDAY

State and Madison-sts. THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS TODAY. State and Madison-sts.

DON'T SMOKE SLEEPERS N. & S.

25c Box

To Southern California

Cook's Through Pullman

Chicago to Los Angeles

Saturday, Nov. 6.

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GOODRICH STEAMERS.

FOR THE WINTER

JAMES H. WALKER & CO.

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DRESS GOODS SALE.

ALL DESIRABLE COLORINGS.

50 pieces 48-Inch All-Wool BEATRICE CLOTH	AT 75c PER YARD.	50 pieces 44-Inch All-Wool FOULE RAYE.
50 pieces 47-Inch FRENCH CASHMERE Extra Value.		50 pieces Camel's Hair PLAIDS. Very Fashionable.
100 pieces 48-Inch All-Wool HENRIETTAS.	AT $1.25 PER YARD.	100 pieces 48-Inch RAY SERGES, PLAIDS & CHECKS. Good Value At $1.00 and $1.25.
100 pcs 60-In. VENETIAN CLOTH. Excellent Quality, Exquisite Colors.		

We wish to announce that our stock of HIGH-CLASS PARISIAN Novelty Robes is the finest ever shown in Chicago, prices ranging from

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SEE OUR WABASH AVENUE WINDOWS.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

TO BUSINESS MEN.

HENRY C. FREEMAN,

BUSINESS.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

What Ails You?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flashes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally effective in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and healthy health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its influence. Virulent blood-poisons are, by its use, robbed of their terrors. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Tumors.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Blood, and Lungs. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. When it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

The alterative properties of extract of malt and cod liver oil are telling when compared with those possessed by the "Discovery."

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

Prize $1.00 per bottle, or Six bottles for $5.00.

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,

Nos. 663 and 665 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LADIES!

CUTTLE OPTICIANS

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
KENILWORTH PARK HOTEL.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Charles F. Goss, pastor of the Fourth Church, is home from a pleasant vacation in the South and will occupy the pulpit to-morrow and Sunday.

Dr. Robert Ware, Rush Medical College, has sent his resignation to the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, to take effect at the end of the present college year.

IN GENERAL.

The appointments announced as observed by Messrs. Lyman Trumbull, Hutchinson, Kerr & Co., Attorneys-at-Law, 79 and 81 Washington-st.

William E. Barton, who has just returned after a two months' absence in New York, Boston, and other cities, has become Mr. Bonfield's successor as agent and editor for the Chicago Humane Society. Mr. Barton will have his office at 1 Times Building, Washington-st., and will be glad to see his friends there.

The managers of the Chicago Women's Exchange have determined on the fifteen dozen Thanksgiving pies which they will sell on that day. Each pie will be guaranteed by the Women's Exchange, and the price will be 50 cents. Orders will be received at the Exchange, 1 Times Building, Washington-st.

James Clark was the name a drunken man gave who was locked up in the Harrison-Street Police station on a disorderly charge. Subsequent investigation by a number of other names, which he admitted were false, and the finding on his person of a number of pawn tickets, led to the belief that he was a professional thief. He will be prosecuted.

The Lutheran Conference for the District of Northern Illinois opened a three-days' session yesterday evening. The meetings were held in Immanuel Lutheran Church, corner of Fourth and Division streets, and most of the pastors and delegates from the country churches were present. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Schmidt, of Galesburg, and the Rev. Dr. Fritschel, of Chicago, delivered the address of welcome.

Mr. George A. Sweetser announced on Chicago yesterday that the members A. of the estate of Clark and Fairbanks streets, would no longer be "tenants," and that all the tenants would be required to pay rent to the agent of the estate. This action was taken because the tenants refused to pay the assessments which were levied to pay for the improvements of the district. The assessments will be paid by the agent.

The arguments of counsel were heard in Judge Baker's court yesterday in the case of Frank Hagenbarger for the shooting of Mrs. Hagenbarger's father, Mr. Hoffman. Hagenbarger was indicted for murder, but the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The case will be decided to-day.

A Switchman's Escapade with a Young Girl.

Mr. William H. Kelly, editor of a prohibition paper, has ordered something burning on his account. Sometime late one afternoon last week a young woman, 17 or 18 years old, with a pretty face, a good figure, and a fine appearance, called at the office of Mr. Kelly, and asked to see the editor. She was shown into the private office, and there told a story which caused Mr. Kelly to open his eyes. She said that she was employed in a factory on the West Side, and that she had been keeping company with a young switchman. She was very much in love with him, and he had promised to marry her. Last night he had called on her, and they had gone to a theater together. After the performance they had gone to a restaurant to get something to eat, and while there he had asked her to go to a saloon with him. She had refused, and he had left her. She had gone home alone, and had found a letter from him awaiting her. In it he had told her that he was a married man, and that he had been living with his wife for the purpose of getting a divorce. He had left her because he was afraid that she would make trouble for him. She was very much grieved, and asked Mr. Kelly what she should do. He told her that he would see the man, and that she had better go home. She left the office, and Mr. Kelly sent for the switchman. When he arrived Mr. Kelly told him that he had been imposing upon the girl, and that he must marry her. The switchman refused, and Mr. Kelly told him that he would have him arrested. The switchman left the office, and Mr. Kelly has not seen him since.

Four Women Wrapped in a Fur Coat of the Southern.

Mrs. Daniel W. Gross was attorney for the Southern, to a claim of seven agitators over the fare. She claims that on several occasions she was compelled to ride on the platform of the car, although she had paid her fare. She claims that on several occasions she was compelled to ride on the platform of the car, although she had paid her fare. She claims that on several occasions she was compelled to ride on the platform of the car, although she had paid her fare.

Cable Accounts in Wrangling.

Before J. S. Vance, of Vance, Dunning & Co., the Chicago Board of Trade, and the Chicago Board of Trade, the case of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the Chicago Board of Trade, the case of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the Chicago Board of Trade, the case of

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AGENTS WANTED.

TO LOAN.

BUILDING.

INSURANCE.

PATTERNS WANTED.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PERSONAL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO LOAN.

BUILDING.

INSURANCE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FARM AND REAL LANDS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

BOARD AND LODGING.

FINANCIAL.

BOARD WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—OFFICES, STORES AND LOFTS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARD AND LODGING.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BOARD WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL.

LEGAL & OFFICE FURNISH.

EXPOSITIONS.

REAL ESTATE.

Building Permits.

Recording to Saturday.

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